RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	14.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. M. REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
All business intrusted to him will be attended to with great care. Upon notice will appear for parties in suits before Justices of the Peace in any part of the county. Office with J. W. Dickerson, Esq., on Juliana St., next door north of Mengel House. 4marly.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Jan. 28, '70-tf

ALEX. KING, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1, '69..

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 15.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,) $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to
LUTZ & JORDAN, BEDFORD, PA.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

ITEMS.

A DUBUQUE husband went to Indiana to secure a divorce from his trusting wife, but the chills and fevers shook him into his right mind, and he went back repentant to ask forgiveness.

A WONDERFUL exhibition at a Vermont fair was a frying pan that came over in the Mayflower. That is nothing to what we shall have here in a few days—May flowers themselves.

A CINCINNATI lady created an excitemen the other morning, by claiming to have been robbed of $6,000 by two men who came up into her room in a balloon. She proved to be slightly balloonatic.

AN English resident of Philadelphia suggests that the British people and Englishmen in this country raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men lost by the sinking of the *Oneida*.

AN octogenarian of Chicago tried to poison his daughter and two grand children by putting deadly nightshade into the potatoes. They call this a "dreadful attempt at notoriety," in Chicago.

AFTER the Tariff bill is disposed of, the Funding bill will not be immediately taken up, as was designed. Other bills are pressing, and, with the Tariff measure, will occupy the House for a month hence at least.

ONE day last week the Prince of Wales hunted with the Earl of Macclesfield's hounds, dined with Lord Sydney, and went to a dance at the Duke of Marlborough's in the evening. Hard work; but Lent is a season of penance. —*Tomahawk,*

GEN. BUTLER'S resolution, which he attempted to offer in the House the other day, gives the consent of Congress to the Dominican Republic becoming part of the United States, with the consent of a majority of the people of that island. He will again present the resolution, and have it referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

UNMIXED benefits are not the lot of humanity. At a sale of unclaimed express packages at Denver on the 26th ult., a man bought a large box for $8. On opening it, he finds currant jelly and oats mingled inseparably. He bitterly complains that there is too much jelly for good horse feed, and too much oats for jelly cake.

A MRS. CHURCHILL, who advocates Woman Suffrage in Vermont, refused the company of a man who is a member of the Woman Suffrage Association, and declared that he must leave the canvass or she would leave the State. He is said to have needed her support, being drunk. It is rather early in the history of this movement for it to suffer from the vice that is so apt to overcome the politician.

A correspondent of *The Boston Commonwealth* states that the chair now occupied by Senator Revels is not the actual piece of furniture once used by Jefferson Davis. In April, 1861, when the Sixth Massachusetts regiment—that had been attacked in Baltimore just previously—was guarding the Capitol, some of the soldiers ascertained, by inquiry, which chair had been occupied by the rebel chief, and broke it to pieces. Perhaps the thought that the precious relic was thus saved from the contaminating touch of the colored Senator may reconcile the friends of Mr. Davis to the circumstances of its destruction.

IF women really believe themselves anxious to assist the vast numbers of their sex who with difficulty support themselves in our crowded cities, let them organize plans to convey the surplus to those parts of the country where there is famine of women. It is said, for instance, that at Scale's Diggings, Sierra County, California, there are only two single ladies to 60 single gentlemen; and when the married folks get up balls and meetings, the emulous sixty break into platoons of thirty adorers apiece to each of the attractive two. We doubt moreover, whether there is an instance on record of a California miner seeking a divorce, and wives are pretsure of good treatment when their places are so hard to supply.

STEAM SUPERSEDED.—The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal describes a new invention for displacing steam by electricity, and says that lathes, planing machines and other mechanical arrangements are driven by this power. To run an engine of twenty horse power by this invention would require only a space of three feet long, two feet wide and two feet high. The cost per day would be thirty five cents. On a steamship no coal would be required, and the space now used for coal and machinery could be used for cargo.

The stubborn resistance of electricity to mechanical use heretofore has, it is believed, been overcome. A continuous battery has been secured and other difficulties removed, principally through the coil of the magnet. If the invention works as well on the large scale as it does on the machinery to which it is now applied, steamships will soon ply the ocean under the new propelling power. A machine of great capacity is being constructed and will soon be on exhibition in New York. The whole thing, mighty enough to carry a Cunarder to Liverpool, can be secured in a small trunk.

THE OHIO WOMEN.—*They Do Not Want to Vote.*—The women of Ohio will yet make themselves heard on the question of suffrage. One hundred and forty one of them, living in Loraine county, all intelligent and highly educated, have already sent to the Legislature the following memorial: We acknowlege no inferiority to men. We claim to have no less ability to perform the duties which God has imposed upon us, than they have to perform those imposed upon them. We believe that God has wisely and well adapted each sex to the proper performances of the duties of each. We believe our trusts to be as important and sacred as any that exist on earth. We feel that our present duties fill up the whole measure of our time and abilities; and that they are such as none but ourselves can perform. Their importance requires us to protest against all efforts to compel us to assume those obligations which cannot be separated from suffrage; but which cannot be performed by us without the sacrifice of the highests interests of our families and of society. It is our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons, who represent us at the ballot box. Our fathers and brothers love us. Our husbands are our choice, and one with us. Our sons are what we make them. We are content that they represent us in the corn field, the battle field, and at the ballot box, and we them in the school room, at the fire side, and at the cradle; believing our representation, even at the ballot-box, to be thus more full and impartial than it could possibly be, were all women allowed to vote. We do, therefore respectfully protest against any legislation to establish "Woman's Suffrage" in our land, or in any part of it. It is reported that during the reading of the names attached to this memorial the little handful of members who believe in woman suffrage retired in confusion.

Poetry.

APRIL SHOWERS.

All day the low-hung clouds have dropped
Their garnered fullness down;
All day that soft gray mist bath wrapped
Hills, valley, grove, and town.

There has not been a sound to-day
To break the calm of nature;
Nor motion, I might almost say
Of life, or living creature—

Of waving bough, or warbling bird,
Of cattle faintly lowing;
I could have half believed I heard
The leaves and blossoms growing.

I stood to hear—I love it well—
The rain's continuous sound;
Small drops, but thick and fast they fell,
Down straight into the ground.

For leafy thickness is not yet
Earth's naked breast to screen,
Though every dripping branch is set
With shoots of tender green.

Sure since I looked at early morn,
Those honeysuckle buds
Have swelled to double growth; that thorn
Hath put forth larger studs;

That lilac's cleaving cones have burst,
The milk-white flowers revealing;
Even now, upon my senses first
Methinks their sweets are stealing.

The very earth, the steamy air,
Is all with fragrance rife;
And grace and beauty everywhere
Are flushing into life.

Down, down they come,—those faithful stores.
Those earth-rejoicing drops!
A momentary deluge pours,—
Then thins, decreases, stops.

And ere the dimples on the stream
Have circled out of sight,
Lo! from the west a parting gleam
Breaks forth of amber light.

But yet, behold! abrupt and loud,
Come down the glittering rain;
The farewell of a passing cloud,
The fringes of her train.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

In the Fall of 1856 I was traveling eastward in a stage coach from Pittsburgh over the Mountains. My fellow travelers were two gentlemen and a lady. The oldest gentleman's appearance interested me exceedingly. In years he seemed about fifty; in air and manner he was calm, dignified and polished, and the contour of his features was singularly intellectual. He coversed on different topics until the road became more abrupt and precipitous; but on my directing his attention to the great altitude of a precipice, on the verge of which our coach wheels were leisurely rolling, there came a marked change in his countenance. His eyes, lately filled with the light of intelligence, became wild, restless and anxious—the mouth twitched spasmodically, and the forehead was beaded with a cloud of prespiration. With a sharp, convulsive shudder, he turned his gaze from the giddy height, and clutching my arms tightly with both hands he clung to me like a drowning man.

"Use the cologne," said the lady, handing me a bottle with the instinctive goodness of her sex.

I sprinkled a little on his face, and he became more composed; but it was not until we had entirely traversed the mountain, and descended into the country beneath, that his features relaxed from their perturbed look, and assumed the placid, quiet dignity, that I had at first noticed.

"I owe an apology to that lady," said he with a bland smile and a gentle inclination of the head to our fair companion, "and some explanation to my fellow travelers also; and perhaps I cannot better acquit myself of the double debt than by recounting the cause of my recent agitation.

"It may pain your feelings," delicately urged the lady.

"On the contrary it will relieve them," was the respectful reply.

Having signified our several desires to hear more, the traveler thus proceeded:

"At the age of eighteen I was light of heart and I fear [he smiled] light of head. A fine property on the banks of the Ohio acknowledged me sole owner. I was hastening home to enjoy it, and delighted to get free from college life. The month was October, the air bracing, and the mode of conveyence a stage like this, only more commbrous. The other passengers were few—only three in all—one old, gray-headed planter of Louisiana, his daughter, a joyous, bewitching creature, about seventeen, and his son, about ten years of age."

'They had just returned from France, of which country the young lady discoursed in terms so eloquent as to absorb my entire attention.

"The father was taciturn, but the daughter was vivacious by nature, and we soon became so mutually pleased with each other that it was not until a sudden flash of lightening and a heavy dash of rain against the windows elicited an exclamation from my charming companion that I knew how the night passed. Presently there came a low, rumbling sound, and then several tremendous peals of thunder, accompanied by successive flashes of lightning. The rain descended in torrents, and the angry wind began to howl and moan through the forest trees.

"I looked from the window of our vehicle. The night was dark and cloudy, but the lightning showed the danger of our road. We were at the edge of a fearful precipice. I could see at intervals huge, jutting rocks, far away down its side, and the sight made me solicitous for my fair companion. I thought of the mere hair breadths that were between us and eternity; a single little rock in the track of our coach wheels, a tiny billet of wood, a tap root of a tempest-torn tree, restive horses, or a careless driver—any of these might hurl us from our sublunary existence with the speed of thought.

"'Tis a perfect tempest,' observed the lady, as I withdrew my head from the window. How I do love a sudden storm. There is something grand about the winds when fairly loose among the hills. I never encountered a night like this, but Byron's magnificent description of a thunder storm in the Jura, recurs to my mind. But are we on the mountain yet?

"'Yes we have begun the ascent.'

"'Is it not said to be dangerous?'

"'By no means,' I replied in as easy a tone as I could assume.

"'I only wish it was daylight, so that we might enjoy the mountain scenery. But what's this?' and she covered her face from a sheet of lightning that illuminated the rugged mountain with brilliant intensity.

"'Peal after peal of thunder instantly succeeded; there was a heavy volume of rain coming down at each thunder burst, and with deep moaning, as of an animal in dreadful agony, breaking upon our ears. I found that the coach had come to a dead halt.

"'Louise, my beautiful fellow traveler, became as pale as ashes. She fixed her eyes on mine with a look of anxious dread, and turning to her father, she hurriedly remarked:

"'We are on the mountain.'

"'I reckon we are,' was the unconcerned reply.

"With instinctive activity, I put my head through the window and called to the driver, but the only answer was the moaning of an animal, borne past me by the swift winds of the tempest. I seized the handle of the door and strained in vain—it would not yield. At that instant I felt a cold hand in mine, and heard Louise articulate in my ears the following appalling words:

"'My God! we are lost, the horses have been struck down by lightning, and in their efforts to rise, have broken the tongue of our coach. We will be thrown over the precipice.'

"'Never shall I forget the fierce agony with which I tugged at the coach door, and called on the driver in tones that rivaled the fierce blast of the tempest, whilst the conviction was burning in my brain that the coach was being slowly moved backward!

"'I rushed against the door with all my force, but it withstood my utmost efforts. One side of our vehicle was sensibly going down. The moaning of the agonized animal became deeper, and I knew from his desperate plunges that it was one of our horses. Crash upon crash the thunder rolled over the mountain, and vivid flashes of lightning flashed over our heads. By the light I could see for a moment the old planter standing erect, with his hands on his son and daughter, head raised to heaven, and his lips moving as if in prayer. I could see Louise turn her ashen cheeks to me for assistance; and I could see the bold glance of the boy flashing defiance at the war of elements and the awful dangerthat awaited him There was a roll, a desperate plunge, a harsh grating jar, a sharp, piercing scream of mortal terror, and I had but time to clasp Louise firmly with one hand round her waist, and seize the fastenings attached to the roof with the other, when we were precipitated over the precipice.

"I can distinctly recollect preserving consciousness for a few seconds of time, how rapidly my breath was being exhausted, but of that dreadful descent I soon lost all further knowledge by a concussion so violent that I was instantly deprived of all sense.

The traveler paused. His features worked for a moment or two, as they did when we were on the mountain; he passed his hands across his forehead as if in pain, and then resumed his thrilling narative.

"On a low couch, in an humble room of a small country house, I next opened my eyes in this world of light and shade. Gentle hands smoothed my pillow, gentle feet glided across my chamber, and a gentle voice hushed all my questionings. I was kindly tended by a young girl of sixteen. One morning, finding myself sufficiently recovered to sit up, I insisted on knowing all:

"'You were discovered sitting on the ledge of rocks amidst the branches of a shattered tree, clinging to the roof of your broken coach with one hand and the insensible form of a lady with the other.

"'And the lady!" I gasped, scanning the girl's face with an earnestness that made her blush.

"'She was saved, sir, by the tree that saved you.'

"'And her father and brother!" I demanded.

"'Were found both crushed to death at the bottom of the precipice, and we buried them in one grave down in our meadow.'

"'Poor Louise! poor orphan! God pity you," I muttered in broken tones unconsciously.

"'God pity her indeed, sir,' said she, with a gush of heartfelt sympathy. Would you like to see her?

"I found her bathed in tears for her kindred, and she received me with a sorrowful sweetness of manner. I need not detain you by describing the efforts I made to soothe her grief, but briefly acquaint you that I succeeded, and twelve months after the dreadful occurrence which I related we stood at the alter as man and wife. She still lives to bless me with her smiles, but on the anniversary of that dreadful night she secludes herself in her room, and devotes the hour of darkness to solitary prayer.

"As for me," said the traveler, while a faint blush tinged his noble brow, "as for me, that accident has reduced me to the condition of a physical coward at the sight of a mountain precipice.

"But the driver," asked the lady passenger, who had listened to the story with much attention, "what became of the driver, and did you ever learn the reason of his deserting his post?"

"His body was found on the road with a few steps of the place were the coach went over. He had been struck dead by the same flash of lightning that blinded the restive horses."

THE ART OF FINANCIERING.—A singular financial transaction occurred in one of the dock offices a day or two since. By some means or other it happened that the office boy owed one of the clerks three cents, the clerk owed the cashier two cents, and the cashier owed the office boy two cents. One day last week the office boy having a cent in his pocket concluded to diminish his debt and therefore handed the nickel over to the clerk, who, in turn, paid half of his debt by giving the coin to the cashier. The latter handed the cent back to the office boy, remarked, "now I only owe you one cent." The office boy again passed the cent to the clerk, who passed it to the cashier, who passed it back to the office boy, and the latter individual squared all accounts, paying it to the clerk, thereby discharging his entire debt. Thus it may be seen how great is the benefit to be derived from a single cent if only expended judiciously.—*Buffalo Express.*

JOHN NEAL says some persons read mankind as they do a proof sheet, to find the errors and omnissions.

BEACONS AND SIGNALS.

Concerning the possibility of seeing artificial light at a great distance, the Ordinance Survey furnishes the most interesting and trustworthy experience. It is necessary, in the highly scientific details of such a survey, that certain elevated spots should be rendered visible at great distances one from another, for the determination of large triangles of which the angles can be accurately measured. The custom has generally been to wait for a clear sky, and then to employ a powerful telescope to view the summit of a distant mountain. When Colonel Colby was placed in charge of the Irish Ordinance Survey in 1824, he at once saw the necessity, in so misty a climate as that of Ireland, of employing some intense artificial light to render the stations visible one from another. Lieutenant Drummond had, shortly before that period, conceived the idea that the almost unapproachable light of incandescent lime, reflected from a parabolic mirror, might be used as a night beacon; and Colby and he thereupon proceeded to test the theory in practice. A particular station, called Slieve Snaught, in Donegal, had long been looked for from Davis Mountain near Belfast, a distance of sixty-six miles. The mist, day after day, was too great to permit it to be seen; and then Colby determined to employ Drummond's light. The night selected was dark and cloudless, the mountain was covered with snow, and a cold wind gushed across the wintry scene. Colby was on Davis Mountain, Drummond on Slieve Snaught; on the instant the latter displayed his lime light, the former saw it as a brilliant star, shinning over the intervening Lough Neagh. It was a complete success of a beautiful experiment. The light was produced by lacing a small ball of lime, only a quarter of an inch in diameter, in the focus of a parabolic mirror, and directing upon it (through a flame arising from alcohol) a stream of oxygen gas; the lime became white hot, giving out a light, the intensity of which alike surpassed conception and description. It is literally true that a tiny bit of lime was visible sixty-six miles distant; for it was not flame that was seen, but the actual white-hot lime itself. The experiment having once succeeded, it was applied in various ways. One of the famous triangles established by Colonel Colby had for its three points Ben Lomond in Dumbartonshire, Cainsmuir in Kirkcubbrightshire, and a mountain in Antrim in Ireland; each station was rendered, by the lime light, visible from each of the other two, although the distances were sixty seven, eighty-one, and ninety five miles respectvely. On another occasion he even exceeded a hundred miles, by this wonderful light.

The ordinance surveyors have also succeeded in rendering their far distant stations visible in the daytime, by a peculiar employment of sunlight. Small pieces of polished tin, speculum metal, silvered copper, or looking-glass, are so fixed in apparatus, that the sun's rays may be reflected in a line leading to the distant station, where a telescope renders the ray visible. Little gleams of sunshine have thus been rendered visible at distances exceeding a hundred miles.

Sea signals are being improved almost as decidedly as land signals. A simple and handy system of dash and-dot flash signals, for use at night when flags cannot be seen, has been introduced into the navy. The electric light, the lime light, and a peculiar lamp which burns petroleum vapor incited by a kind of blowpipe, all have been tried, and all are available under diverse circumstances, as well as Argand and other lamps. The principle is to give long flashes and short flashes, the light being visible for a greater or less number of seconds at a time. Various modes of applying opaque screens and other temporary obstacles have been adopted to regulate the alternations of long and short flashes; but, when once adjusted, and properly worked, the long and short flashes are translated into nautical words and phrases by means of a dot-and-dash codebook. Two ships are thus able to "speak with" each other at night when several miles apart; and an admiral commanding a fleet may be able to signal to every point of the compass at once, by using what is called an "all-round" light. *All the Year Round.*

MARRIAGE.

BY A. D. MAYO.

The young women of our country are to decide the great controversy now arising between the Christian and Pagan ideas of marriage. I would not seem insensible to all the sweet and pure and lofty family life in our country. But I cannot shut my eyes to the cloud that seems rising to eclipse our home. If we can believe half we hear, and see and read, we must be wilfully blind not to see that the American home is threatened with destruction. A growing multitude of people all over our land, especially in the Western American States, now insist on trying a series of new experiments in marriage. They have decded that marriage is not a Christian sacrament of love between one man and one woman, only to be entered into with holy fear and unselfish consecration and only to be dissolved by that sin which strikes at the heart of a family. They are giving the old Pagan systems a new trial. In savage countries a woman refuses to be married at the peril of her life, and they treat a woman who cannot satisfy her noblest womanhood in marriage, more like a barbarous than a Christian community. They prepare their daughters for the best market and buy and sell at the altar as basely as women are sold in the slave markets of the Orient. They fill the souls of our girls with falsehood and folly on this most sacred theme and behold them enter the most difficult and solemn relation of life as giddy and thoughtless as a flock of buttflies are drifted before a summer wind. They make a young lady such an expensive luxury, that the young man she could love and honor, runs from her in affright, seeing the bankrupt act and the sheriff in the very lines of her face. They offer a premium on sensuality, by making marriage almost a game of chance, and build up the house of perdition on the ruins of the home. And we have permitted them to go to the Legislature and make laws of divorce that are the scandal of a Christian age and unless repealed, will resolve western society into a house of uncleanness and social anarchy. Under the reckless administration of these laws we virtually abolish Christain marriage and permit men and women to disport themselves through a succession of unions scarcely more lasting than the leagues of infamy itself. The land is swarming with male and female philosophers who teach our boys and girls that love is as free as air, and that our passionate caprices are the rightful law of our life.

There is but one power in American civilization that can save us from plunging into a slough of such all-prevailing sensuality as this world has never seen and that is the power of Christain womanhood. If the consecrated mothers and daughters of this land will rise up in holy indignation and rebuke this whole abominable idea of marriage, will resolve that with them at least matrimony shall be a sacrament of the soul, entered upon only from high and holy sentiments, used for the uplifting of society, adhered to "for better or for worse;" if they will brand this infamous loosenss that is preached as a reform, with the foul name it deserves, and try to keep our young women out of promiscuous society where female delicacy is trampled into a common mire of vulgar familiarity; if they will demand a thorough revision of our laws of divorce and command our law-makers to shut these open gates of perdition through which multitudes of deluded people are pouring down to social death; they may, through the blessing of God inaugurate a new era of purity and genuine family life.—*Star in the West.*

AN ABSENT-MINDED SAVANT.

Monsieur X. is the most learned of the members of the French Academy, but withal he is the most absent-minded of men. Lately, while riding in an omnibus, he was engaged in mentally discussing a problem, in reference to the ether which surrounds the earth's atmosphere. He had forgotton the omnibus, the conductor and his fellow-travellers. Meanwhile, a lady handed him a ten franc piece to pass to the conductor. The savant took the money mechanically, twirled it in his fingers, and then all absorbed in his reflection on the problem he was considering, put it in his pocket. The people were astonished. The lady appealed to the conductor, who called a sergeant de ville. The savant, who was totally oblivious of all that had happened, followed the police agent to the magistrate's office. He walked along gaily, for he had discovered the solution of the vexed question.

They arrived at the magistrate's. the sergeant told his story; and Monsieur X, still engaged in his problem, was questioned by the official:

"Monsieur," said the magistrrte, "I wait your explanation. Be candid, and do not attempt to deny what appears to me already abundantly proved."

After a moment of hesitation, the face of Monsieur X. brightened, and with all the ardor of youth, he commenced:

"It is beyond all doubt that the ether comprises all the elements of matter, and, consequently, of life. The concentration of the primordial molecules has resulted in the formation of the spheres."

And so he continued for a quarter of an hour, to the utter amazement of the sergeant de ville. The magistrate, who was also somewhat of a philosopher, had listened with great attention and much interest to the remarks of the academician, and his answers were judicious and logical. At last after a discussion of more than an hour, and upon a purely scientific question, Monsieur X. exclaimed, "Come, and I will convince you by satisfactory proofs;" and to his great astonishment, the sergeant de ville saw the judge and the accused go out arm in-arm. The poor man, much worried by this singular behaviour, followed his chief saying to himself, "Surely they are a pair of ninnies. Something will certainly happen." However, the two philosophers walked along together, passed along the Louvre, over the Pont des Arts and entered the palace of the Institute.

The sergeant de ville who had thus far followed them stopped. "Faith," thought he, "the magistrate knows his buisness; he will come out all right."

The magistrate did come out, but it was not until after the session of the Academy, of which he had been a spectator, that he remembered the affair of the ten franc piece, and told the savant what his absence of mind had led to, which the latter immediately hastened to correct.

WHO THREW THAT BRICK?

Yesterday afternoon a two cent dog sprang from an alley on High street, closely followed by a five cent brick. Rounding the corner at right angles he came in contact with the feet of a Dutch woman who was carrying a jug of molasses in one hand and a basket of eggs in the other. The sudden collision of the dog with her extremities threw her from her feet, and she sat down upon the basket of eggs, at the same time breaking the jug of molasses upon the side walk. A young gentleman, carpet bag in hand, anxious to catch the train, was running close behind and stepping upon the fragments of the jug and its contents, sat down upon the chest of the Dutch woman, who said "Mein Gott." The young man said something about mad dog, but in the excitement of the moment said it backwards. In the meantime the dog had run against the feet of a team of horses, attached to a load of potatoes, and they taking fright, started for home. The end board being out, they unloaded the potatoes along the road as they went. Crossing the railroad track about a mile from this place, the wagon caught in the rail and tore one of them from its place. A freight train coming along a few minutes later, was thrown from the track, smashing up a dozen cars, and killing thirty or forty hogs. The horses on reaching home ran through the barn yard and overturned a milk pail, the contents of which another two cent dog licked up. One of the horses having broken his leg was killed this morning and the other crippled for life. It is now a mooted question whether the man who threw the brick at the two cent dog, or the man who owns it is responsible for the chapter of accidents which followed. Some think they do.—*Exchange.*

DURING a recitation on Natural History, in one of our well-known colleges,, a student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, said:

"Professor, why does a cat while eating, turn her head first one way, and then the other?"

'For the reason,' replied the Professor, 'that she can't turn it both ways at once.'

A YOUNG lady in Newark, when her jealous admirer sent back her letters with a request that she would return his, answered that she regretted that she could not comply immediately, as she had lent them to a young gentleman to read.

WHEN is a lawyer strongest? When he is fee-blest.

LITERARY LIGHTNESS.

There is a good deal of truth in the remark that essay writing is very hard reading. Grace, lightness and vivacity are not unfrequently the result of exceedingly hard and pains taking labor. We have an illustration of this in the writings of the late N. P. Willis, which owed their popularity to these very qualities. A writer in the late number of the *Home Journal*, in giving an estimate of the literary character of Mr. Willis, says: "Although all of Willis's writings, judging from their easy elegance, seem to have flowed from his pen without the least effort, those of his friends who knew him most intimately assure us that he was far from being a ready writer. Four or five pages of foolscap were with him a good morning's work, and it sometimes happened that these pages contained so many erasures that they would not make half a column in his paper. He was always most pains-taking and conscientious. Parton, who was junior editor with him for several years, says he knew him one evening to write and re-write a sentence for two hours before he was satisfied with it. He did the very best he could every time he put the pen to the paper.'" This statement will doubtless apply to a great many other writers celebrated for the gracefulness of their style. Like Sheridan's "impromptus," their "airy nothings" are the product of hard labor in the literary workshops. Writing that seems to be "as easy as rolling off a log," is sometimes the result of labor as hard as that required to roll the aforesaid up a steep hill.

"A MAN IS WHAT HE KNOWS."—So said Lord Bacon. A man is what money he has, in words or thought, says many a man far inferior to Lord Bacon. Neither of these sayings may be exactly the truth, though the former is more nearly correct. A man's knowledge cannot be separated from him, but is part of himself, and will be throughout this and another life. It can no more be annihilated than the mind itself. It may be forgotten for a time, but it will be recovered. Once secured, it is a sure and eternal possession. But a man's money is not part of himself. It is external and cannot be incorporated into his being. It is perishable, and may be acquired by inheritance, or the merest accident. Knowledge can be gained only by the efforts of the individual himself, and its possession is a sure indication that a man has control of his powers, that he can bravely meet and overcome difficulties, and can steadily apply himself to one object until he has accomplished it. When man leaves this earth he parts with his money forever. But his knowledge, his tastes, his habits of feeling and acting will accompany him beyond the boundary of this life. Which then is the wiser man, he who devotes all his time and energies to the acquisition of money, or he who devotes a part of them to the acquisition of knowledge?—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

THE SCOTCH NATIONAL EMBLEM.—In the year 1010, during the reign of Malcolm I., Scotland was invaded by the Danes, who made a descent on Aberdeenshire, selecting the still hour of midnight as the time to make a descent on Stane's Castle. When all was ready, and there was a reasonable hope that the inmates of the castle were asleep, they commenced their march. They advanced cautiously, taking of their shoes to prevent their footsteps being heard. They approached the lofty tower, their hearts beating in joyous anticipation of victory. Not a sound was heard from within, and they could scarcely refrain from exclamations of delight; for they had but to swim across the moat, and place scaling ladders, and the castle was theirs. But in another moment a cry from themselves aroused the inmates to a sense of their danger, the guards flew to their posts, and pursued the now trembling Danes, who fled before them, and the invaders were repulsed. The cause was that the moat, instead of being filled with water, was in reality dried up and overgrown with thistles, which pierced the unprotected feet of the assailants, who, tortured with pain, forgot their cautious silence, and uttered the cry which had alarmed the inmates of the castle; and from that day the thistle has been the national emblem.

ANECDOTE OF SENATOR SCOTT.—The Gettysburg *Star* relates the following anecdote highly complimetary to our lately elected United States Senator:—"We are glad to notice that President Grant has made a rule to receive no calls on the Sabbath, and has forbidden his Secretaries to bring him any letters or telegrams, except they are on important public buisness, in answer to something he has called for. In this connection, it may not be improper to give an incident that recently occurred in Washington equally creditable to Senator Scott of Pennsylvania. One Sabbath morning a member of the Senate sent Mr. Scott a package of papers with notice that he would call in the evening to confer on the subject matter. Calling according to promise, the

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870

VETO of the JERSEY SHORE RAILROAD BILL.

Governor Geary has again earned the sincere thanks of every honest Pennsylvanian. He has vetoed the Jersey Shore Railroad Bill which proposed to take from the State Treasury $9,500,000 of bonds and appropriate them to the building of a couple railroads in order to benefit one or two rich corporations. The friends of the bill were bold in their assertions that the Governor would sign it, believing that he would not dare to interfere with the interests of the corporations that prepared and backed the bill, and that expected to reap the profits of the robbery. The unseemly haste with which it was rushed through both Houses from the very moment it was first read was enough to condemn it in the eyes of honest men. No bill founded on right, justice and honesty need be hurried through in that style. It is only such as will not bear public scrutiny that are attempted to be passed in such a summary and hasty style.

The Governor vetoes it, because it is unconstitutional under the 4th, 5th, and 6th Sections of Article XIth, part of the Amendments of 1867, which are as follows:

"SEC. IV. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds or resources that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, or invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars."

"SEC. V. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation."

"SEC. VI. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation or association, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness."

This is quite sufficient cause for vetoing the bill. But the Governor further argues that it is inexpedient to permit the securities now in the Treasury, and which are good, to be exchanged for the bonds of a road that is not yet built, and which, when built, may not be of any value to its bondholders for half a century to come. The Governor has planted himself on a solid footing and the people rejoice in the defeat of perhaps the greatest piece of rascality perpetrated by the Legislatue just adjourned.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The vote in Connecticut was 3000 less than last year, which is the real cause of the election of a Democratic Governor. The Fifteenth amendment will only swell our majority next time. English though a Democrat, stands by the Fifteenth Amendment. In Ohio the Spring elections show Republican victories. In Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, and other cities the Republicans were victorious. In the tenth Congressional District there was a Republican gain of 3000.

Rhode Island re elected her Republican Governor and State officers on Wednesday, by about 4,000 majority. The vote was light. As far as known the Senate stands 23 Republicans, 8 Democrats, an 1 Citizen, and the House 52 Republicans and 14 Democrats. In one Senatorial and 4 Representative districts there is probably no choice. It is understood that the new Legislature will re elect Mr. Anthony to the United States Senate.

In Wilmington, Delaware on the 1st inst, assisted by the colored vote the Republicans carried the City and carried consternation into the Democratic ranks.

IN MISSOURI. At St. Joseph the entire Republican ticket was elected. Kansas City and Leavenworth were carried by the Democrats, colored men voting without opposition in those cities.

St. Louis despatches say the election in that city has resulted in the choice of 11 Republican Aldermen to 3 Democrats and one Independent. Of the school directors, 8 are Republican and three Democrats.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* advocates the calling of a Constitutional Convention to draft a new Constitution for the state, abolishing special legislation increasing the number of members in our Legislature to 600 and Senators to 200 or 300. We hope the whole matter will receive general discussion. Something must be done. A new Constitution may help matters but if means can be devised to get a better class of men to Harrisburg it will do more good in reforming legislation. At present the majority, without regard to party go there to make money by selling, trading and all the various and nefarious ways known to the initiated. So few devote themselves to the work for which they are sent that they are unable to accomplish anything.

TAKEN ABACK.—The Maryland Legislature were taken by surprise on the 2nd inst., when Gov. Bowie returned to them with his veto, a bill declaring that none but *white* citizens should vote in elections of town commissioners. The Governor politely informed this very Democratic Legislature (there is not a single Republican in it), that their bill was in conflict with the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Gov. Bowie is also a Democrat, but he has learned that facts are stubborn things, and so informs his Democratic brethren that the Fifteenth Amendment stands in the way of their "white man's party."

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—English the Democratic Candidate was elected Governor on the 3d inst. by 810 majority. The Republican majority last year was 411. The Republican majority in the Senate is 1 and in the House 15. The day was unfavorable and a light vote was polled, this with the unusual popularity of English accounts for the change in the vote of 1221. The moneyed men who object to paying their income taxes are trying to make it appear, that the effort to continue the income tax caused the defeat in Connecticut. We can't see it that way.

KEEPING THINGS BALANCED.—Andy Johnson is giving to Europe and Pierre Bonaparte is coming to the United States. We exchange a traitor for a murderer.

THE closing scenes of the Legislature on Thursday last exhibited the usual disgraceful scenes. In addition to the passage of bills, with a rush, nobody knowing or caring what the contents of said bills might be, there was the usual making of presents bought with the money stolen from the pockets of the people or received for bribes. For modesty's sake we hope these disgusting exhibitions will hereafter be omitted. It is bad enough to be sold like cattle without making a parade of the price of their turpitude.

THE Treasury bill was at last passed by the Legislature before adjournment, but is such an unintelligible and contradictory jumble, that it is doubtful if the Governor will sign it. It is but little, if any, better than none and seems to have been passed in a desperate effort to satisfy the demand of the people, and yet leave the affairs of the Treasury to go on in the old, slipshod way.

THE U. S. Senate last week passed the bill extending the Income tax to the present year. It is doubtful if the house will pass it. The re-enactment of the law if made at all will likely fix the tax at 3 per cent instead of five and exempt $2000. In that shape it ought not to meet with much opposition.

THERE is a general complaint in regard to the vast amount of private legislation done by the Legislature just adjourned. It is an alarming and increasing evil that must be abated shortly if we do not want our legislature to become a den of robbers instead of a body of honest and upright statesmen.

THE recent Congressional election in the 10th Ohio District gave Dr. E. D. Peck, Republican 2,797 majority over Hill the Democratic Candidate. In 1868 this District elected a Democrat by 912 majority. Well done.

THERE is once more a report that the Cuban rebellion is crushed and that the rebel General, Jordan, has fled. It needs confirmation however and may turn out merely a Spanish canard to cover a defeat.

THE Connecticut election has caused the Democracy a relapse into the old evil of negrophobia. Don't be too sanguine Cops! There will be 1500 colored voters next time, in the land of wooden nutmegs.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S veto of the Jersey Shore Railroad bill meets the approval of all parties. The Harrisburg *Patriot* is the only paper we find upholding the bill: What was the Patriot to get?

THE appropriation bill as passed gives $500,000 to the support of the Common schools instead of $750,000 as the House first passed it. We are sorry for the change.

ITS work being done, the Anti Slavery Society, on Saturday last, wound up its affairs and disbanded.

TEN THOUSAND colored men will vote in Pennsylvania next fall—A dark prospect for Democracy.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 8, 1870.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT

of the Legislature took place at noon yesterday, and nearly all the members have returned to their homes. The last day was one of considerable excitment: caused principally by the unexpected reception of a message from the Governor, vetoing what is termed the "Omnibus Railroad Bill," by which nine millions of railroad bonds were to be taken from the Sinking Fund, and the bonds of roads not yet built substituted in their place. An ineffectual attempt was made to extend the session a few days in order to pass the bill over the Governor's veto. Had the veto message been received even the day before the adjournment, there is a probability that both Houses would have again passed the bill, by the requisite two-thirds majority, to make it a law. The friends of the measure are very indignant at the course of the Governor, claiming that up to a late hour on the night previous he intimated, in the most positive manner, that he would sign the bill. The propriety of the legislation which the bill proposed has been the subject of very severe criticisms in many sections of the State, and there is not much doubt that popular sentiment will generally sustain the course of the Governor in vetoing the measure.

THE DIAMOND WATT CASE

of the Senate was decided on Tuesday morning by the Committee, the majority awarding the seat to the sitting member, Mr. Watt, the Republican. This contest has been the longest and most severe of any that ever took place in the Pennsylvania Legislature, for upon its decision might hinge the political complexion of the Senate the coming year. Several hundred witnesses were examined, from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia and a state of corruption and fraud shown that was perfectly astounding. On the vote as to whether Mr. Watt was entitled to retain his seat Messrs. Graham, Brooke, Warfel and Kerr, all Republicans, voted "aye," and Messes. Randall and Miller, Democrats, and Mr. Lowry, Republican, voted "no." Mr. Lowry, however finally signed the majority report, giving the seat to Mr. Watt.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The Governor has nominated Col. Geo. F. M'Farland, to continue as Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools for the next three years. The Senate acted upon the nomination on Wednesday, and rejected it by a vote of 11 to 16. This was quite unexpected to the Colonel, and the blow falls upon him heavily. During the past two years there have been a good many charges made against him as to the improper management of the Department, of which he was the head and allegations that the funds that, passed through his hands were, to quite an extent, diverted to his own private benefit. A committee appointed last year to investigate the subject reported, at the opening of the present session, that they had been unable to discern any improper conduct on his part, and exonerated him from the charges made. The report was, however, looked upon by many as a "whitewashing" one, and even Senator Graham, who made it voted against the confirmation of the nomination. The friends of Col. M'Farland are loud in their denunciations of the course of the Senate, while many of those who were opposed to his re-confirmation are equally bitter in their charges against him. The whole subject of the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools evidently needs a through investigation.

THE LEGISLATION OF THE SESSION

has been mostly of a private character.—The number of public bills passed is quite small, and comparatively unimportant. The Border Claim bill never even passed the House. The Local Option bill, in reference to license failed in the Senate. The bill abolishing the Death penalty was never reported from committee. The bill in reference to the management of the Treasury finally passed with a load of amendments that will probably make it of no practical value whatever. The bills in reference to the calling of a Constitutional Convention, and proposing constitutional amendments failed to pass either House. But the amount of private legislation has been enormous, and as hundreds of bills were passed by their titles, without so much as an examination by a committee, much of it is doubtless of a questionable character.

THE SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

Previous to adjournment the Republican Senators unanimously chose General Harry White Speaker of the Senate for 1871. The new speaker is from the twenty-second Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Indiana, Cambria and Jefferson. The present session closed the second year of his second full term in the Senate. General White is a lawyer by profession, made a brilliant military record during the war, has been prominently spoken of in connection with the Governorship of the State, and will make an excellent presiding officer of the Senate.

XLIst CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, April 4.—SENATE.—Mr. Flanagan introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and to grant the same the right of way.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill for the establishment of a mail and immigrant steamship line from New York city to Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution, providing for a joint select committee to have charge of all matters pertaining to Indian affairs. The resolution was discussed, when, on the expiration of the morning hour, the Georgia bill was taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. Stewart to strike out the first proviso, vacating the term of the present State officers at the time limited by the constitution of that State.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment that in consequence of the illegal, disorganizing and revolutionary proceedings of the General Assembly of Georgia, the term of service of said Assembly shall date from the 26th of January, 1870, and continue till the 1st Tuesday in November, in 1872.

Speeches were made on this question until 4.30 p. m., when the senate went into Executive session, at the close of which it adjourned.

In the House, bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

Equalizing the salaries of the District Judges of the Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution embracing a recognition of the Almighty and the Christian religion.

Granting lands in Florida to the South Florida Horticultural Association.

Continuing the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad across the Territory of Dakotah to Yankton, with a grant of land to aid the same.

Mr. Heaton introduced a bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates to Congress. It provides that said elections shall be held in every State and Territory on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, and every second year thereafter. When vacancies occur by death or resignation, they shall be filled by election at such time as may be provided under the laws of the States in which the vancancies occur.

A resolution was passed directing the Secretary of the Navy to order an inquiry into the loss of the steamer Oneida by collision.

TUESDAY, April 5.—SENATE.—The Senate took up and passed the resolution passed by the House yesterday instructing the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the facts in regard to the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida in the Bay of Yokohama. Mr. Stewart addressed the Senate, severely censuring the commander of the British steamer Bombay, saying it was evident that the commander was interested in keeping the real facts from being made known to the world.

Mr. Cameron offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to devise a suitable testimonial to be presented to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts soldiers who first responded to the call of the President, of April 15, 1861, for troops. The resolution was discussed by several Senators and finally referred to the Military Committee.

The Georgia bill was taken up and discussed until hour of adjournment.

In the House, the act to amend the act establishing a Bureau of Education and to discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and passed.

Mr. Poland, from the Committee on Revision of the laws reported a substitute to the act amendatory of the act establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy. Passed.

The Tariff bill was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment—About one-tenth of the bill is disposed of.

WEDNESDAY April, 6th—In the Senate the Deficiency bill was considered and finally passed.

The Georgia bill was then taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. Stewart to strike out the proviso. After a brief debate as to questions of precedents, on motion of Mr. Spencer, the Senate went into Executive session, and at the close of the same adjourned.

In the House a message was received from the President relative to the fisheries in British waters, which together with the action of the Government of the New Dominion on the subject, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Speaker submitted a communication from the Secretary of State, in answer to the House resolution asking for information relative to the San Domingo negotiations, and informing the House it would be incompatible with the public interests to transmit such information while the treaty was pending before the Senate.

The Tariff question was then taken up.

The pending question was on Mr. Coburn's motion to raise the duty on cordials, oriack absynthe, etc., to three dollars per gallon.

The amendment was not agreed to, and the paragraph was passed without amendment.

Mr. Kerr moved to amend by imposing a duty upon mineral waters, with the addition of these words, "except mineral waters imported from springs within five miles of the boundaries of the United States." Agreed to.

A protracted debate took place on the paragraph relating to cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, including wrappers; and several amendments were proposed, discussed, and defeated.

Mr. Washburne, of Mass., moved to raise the duty from two dollars, as agreed upon by the Committee of Ways and Means, to two dollars and a half. Agreed to. Yeas, 81: nays, 36.

At five o'clock the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 7th.—The Senate resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury, was laid on the table.

Mr. Rice called up the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the effect of the Fourteenth Amendment on the Indian tribes of the country, which was considered and passed.

In the House, Mr. Poland, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported the bill providing that no person shall be prosecuted or punished for perjury or subornation of perjury committed in cases before the Court of Claims after the expiration of four years from the commission of the offence. Passed.

Mr. Ferris reported the bill to perpetuate testimony in the Courts of the United States, which, after debate, was passed.

Mr. Jenckes reported the bill to regulate the exercise of admiralty jurisdiction in the United States Courts. Passed.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill appropriating $106,375 to supply deficiencies for salaries of United State Ministers for the year ending June 30, 1870. Passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff.

GARRETT Davis and Senator Revels are said by a Washington correspondent to have partaken of salt together—a ceremony of lasting friendship among Indians. During the speech of Senator Morton the other day on the San Domingo treaty, he had on his desk a collection of specimens of Dominican productions. While speaking of the great resources of the island the Senator exhibited a huge block of rock salt from the salt mountains of Neibia. The block was clear as crystal, and looked more like a piece of ice. A number of incredulous Senators took occasion to verify the statement of the Senator by gathering around and taking a lick. It was an unusual scene—Revels and Garrett Davis licking salt together.

THE raftsmen on the Susquehanna river have formed a union called the "Rock Dodgers' Association."

CUBA.

Jordan Flees the Country—The Insurgent Congress Dissolved—Cespedes Flies with a Dozen Followers &c.

HAVANA, April 7.—An official dispatch received from Captain General DeRodas at Puerto Principe District, states that ten columns of Spanish troops had left Puerto Principe with instructions to divide into small parties, each column under sealed orders from the Captain General. The rebel General Agramonti lately hung a man to a tree on the road leading into Puerto Principe, with an inscription pinned to him, "executed for trying to surrender." The towns of Carracoa, Sibanica and Guaimaro were strongly fortified by Spanish troops. Companies of volunteers are being organized in those towns, composed entirely of Cubans, and as soon as equipped will proceed to the field. Two hundred Spaniards, from the garrison of Puerto Principe, marched into the town of Santa Cruz, where they captured and executed three rebel Colonels, named Recio, Cancio and Medina.

Spanish dispatches report that the rebel General Jordan has certainly fled the country, and that the main body of insurgents, consisting of eight hundred men, is commanded by General Agramonte. These dispatches also state that Congress has been dissolved. Cuban families who surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Arenas state that President Cespedes has abandoned the region of Los Tunas and retired with about a dozen followers to the Camaguay region. Spanish convoys of provisions now reach the town of Los Tunas without molestation by the insurgents.

Progress of the Ship Canal Surveying Party.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A letter from the Darien expedition dated Caledonia Bay, March 16, states that on arrival the Indians on both sides of the bay were assured that they would not be molested and their friendship secured. Washington river was explored a mile from its mouth, when the boats sent found it impossible to proceed further and returned, but it was decided to commence the survey about three hundred yards from the mouth of this river. Subsequently Captain Selfridge, accompanied by other officers and sixty-four marines, started by way of the Caledonia river to reach the headwaters of the Savannah river, and returned on the 3d of March. They passed over Lieutenant Strain's route for a considerable distance following the Caledonia river to the foot of the last range of the Cordilleras, that divides the Caribbean sea from the Pacific slope; then crossed the mountains to the western slope; had an interview with an Indian chief and then returned. It was a successful reconnoisance, demonstrating that the Caledonia river has a rise of only fifty feet. The river is on the Pacific slope, and there are but one and a half miles of higher elevation. It is believed the surveys will prove the existence of a water shed between the Caledonia and Sucubli rivers, which is not more than one hundred and fifty feet. Pack mules have been sent for to Carthagena. The surveyors are running a line to the lowest of the mountain passes, but the work is slow, owing to the dense undergrowth. The expedition is healthy. The Indians are friendly, but it is said those on the Pacific slope are not. Several passes will soon be examined by Selfridge, and all are sanguine of success.

INDIGNATION AGAINST EYRE.—It is quite natural that there should be the strongest possible feeling in America at the conduct of the Captain of the Bombay, but I think I can safely assure you that the feeling here is almost if not quite as strong. The only difference I can perceive is a disposition to wait until all the facts in the case can be known. If it is proved that that officer actually turned his back upon the Oneida, knowing her condition, it would not be safe for him ever again to show his head in England; and even now the mysterious sentence of the tribunal before which the case was examined causes the greatest astonishment. If captain Eyre was not guilty he ought not to have been punished at all; but if guilty, he could not have been guilty in part, and the suspension of his certificate for six months is about the most inadequate and ridiculous punishment ever inflicted upon a man, to whose carelessness or wilful neglect must be attributed the deaths of one hundred and twenty persons. —*London Correspondent Philadelphia Inquirer.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE population of Erie city is estimated at thirty thousand.

IT is said the opening term of the State Agricultural College far exceeds in point of attendance and enthusiasm any preceding terms. The receipts from students the present term exceeds that of the entire year 1869.

THE Oil City *Times* says: "Six men have died in Oil City in the last six weeks from excessive drinking, and at least six more will die from the same cause in the next six weeks. The tangle foot sold here may be slow, but it is mighty sure."

A SAN Francisco paper tells of a Virginian who many years ago went to California, lost sight of his family at home, got rich, came East, fell in love with a beautiful and accomplished lady, who on close inquiry into the fact, proved to be his daughter.

A PHILADELPHIA paper publishes a hitherto unpruteb letter of General Anthony Wayne, dated October, 1780, in which he says Arnold's treason does not surprise him, as he always knew he never possessed personal courage or fortitude, but was a coward naturally and never went into danger except when drunk.

THE Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, at Media, Delaware county, has now one hundred and seventy-one children and patients, from five to forty-five years of age, of which one hundred and one are males and seventy are females. Fifty nine read stories, twelve read simple sentences, and thirty-four write letters to their friends.

WESTERLY, Conn., is the place where "two Sundays come together." Nearly half, the population are Seventh Day Baptists, and on Saturday half of the mills, shops and other places of business are closed, and half of the churches are filled with worshippers, who on Sunday resume their secular occupations, while their neighbors talk religion and rest.

SILK growing was prosecuted in South Carolina before the revolution, and for a time flourished. The mother of the celebrated Pinckneys carried some silk, produced on her plantation, to England, where it was woven into tissues. Gowns were made of it and presented to the mother of young George III., and to the elegant Earl of Chesterfield. But the advent of cotton raising destroyed the business completely.

As the colored boy nominated by General Butler for a cadetship at West Point had not reached the required age, he was not admitted. Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, is likely to enjoy the distinction of placing the first colored cadet at West Point. A colored lad whom he has nominated is not only of eligible age, but is qualified to pass examination, and will, of course, be admitted.

AN IRON ore is said to have been discovered in York county, Pennsylvania, which has the peculair power of transforming pig iron into good steel by a simple mixture of the two in a pudding furnace. The ore is soft and friable in the bed, so much so that it can be mined with the spade, but upon exposure to the atmosphere it soon hardens. Professor Lesley, who has examined the ore bed, estimates the contents at seventeen million tons.

SENATOR REVELS has stated in conversation, that the constant rush upon him since he took his seat has almost prostrated his nervous system—so much so that he considers himself compelled to seek a place of rest. He states that the raids of newspaper interviewers upon him have been tremendous, and believes that where other Senators have one caller, he probably has ten. He proposes to leave Washington for a few weeks, for the North and West.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The reasons given by the Governor for the veto of the Omnibus Railway bill are conclusive both as to the law and the sound policy of the case. The whole scheme was a gigantic combination of "log rolling legislation," which is forbidden by the Constitution; of spoliation of the Sinking fund, which is a violation of the same instrument, and of plunder for the benefit of corporations, which have no claim upon the public funds of the State. It was well described by Senator Buckalew when he stigmatized it in the Senate as "the big steal;" and the Governor is entitled to the thanks of the entire Commonwealth for interposing his constitutional authority to defeat it.

A GERMAN paper publishes the following curiosities concerning the European railroads: "A railroad train composed of all the locomotives and cars of the European companies might begin at Paris and end at St. Petersburg. It might contain 400,000 travelers, whose cars would be followed by 400,000 freight cars. The European railroads pass over 62,000 large or small bridges. The rails weigh no less than 150,000,000 pounds. There are 18,000 locomotives which annually consume 800,000,000 pounds of coal."

THE recent action of the Senate on the income tax has not been properly understood. The subjoined statement of its nature is correct:

The bill provides for the continuance during 1870 of the tax of five per cent, on income derived from the following sources, to wit: Dividends of banks, trust companies, savings' institutions and insurance companies, dividends and interest on the bonds of internal improvement companies, and salaries of persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment of the United States. The other sections of the law which imposes a tax of five per cent. on the gains, profits and income of every citizen, have been postponed for consideration, when the general revenue law comes up before Congress for action.

A LADY, writing from Washington, thus describes Mrs. Sprague, the wife of the Rhode Island Senator: "Before, as walks, or rather undulates, a slender lady of finest mold, with the most delicious curve of throat and chin possible. It recalls at once that throat of Ethel Newcome, that Thackeray praised so much. Add to this a youthful cheek, that charming nose, straight in itself while it relieves the line of the brow; bright deer-like eyes, and spirited pose of the small head; smooth white complexion, with a streak of red in the cheeks, burning like the flame in an opal; sloping shoulders, and a graceful hand. Such is the presentment of Mrs. Sprague. I could scarcely believe her to be eighteen by gaslight. I had imagined a slim cold beauty, like most of the society belles, and this exquisite creature, with uplifted head, like a deer just risen from its couch of fern, took one and all by blissful surprise."

BIG TREES.—The Land Office is in receipt of a specimen of cones from the big tree, "Washingtonea Gigantea," collected in a grove about two miles north of Thomas' saw mill, forty five miles from Visalia, California. One of the group, commonly known as the "Old Maid," was measured, and her waist found to be ninety feet in circumference. There is said to be a still larger one in the vicinity called the "General Grant," but the officer of the Land Bureau did not have the good fortune to find it. An examination made into hollow chambers of fallen trees to a distance of four feet, showed that there was an abundance of room to ride to their terminus single file, wheel, and come out again. The commissioner is informed that there is another similar grove a few miles distant from the one described. These trees belong to the same class as the mammoth trees of Calaveras, but are much inferior in hight, vigor and beauty. Nevertheless, they are well worth the trifling fatigue and inconvenience of a visit to any person starting from Visalia.

THE Democratic journals of the country are evidently reduced to a desperate strait for some tangible and probable ground of opposition to the present Administration, since they have been driven into the necessity of impugning the motives of President Grant in advising the acquisition of San Domingo. In honorable contrast to the slanderous insinuations of the journals of that party generally is the following from the Boston *Post*:

Nobody who knew the President has doubted that in urging the ratification of the San Domingo treaty, with whatever errors of judgment and taste in the methods adopted, he has been actuated solely by patriotic motives. The definite publication of his views in the matter has shown that there was much to be said in favor of the measure. But it has not overthrown the far weightier considerations upon the other side; and since the treaty has expired by limitation, and the resolution of the Senate against it has proved firm and unmistakable, there seems to be no reason for reopening the discussion.

Miscellaneous.

PURE COLD WATER.

The Best and Cheapest Pump now in use.

S. G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING NON-FREEZING
CAST-IRON FORCE PUMP.

This Pump has been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania State Fairs.

This Pump never freezes, from the fact that the moment you stop pumping, the water gradually drops back to a level with the water in the well; consequently you always get PURE COLD WATER. It will force water any distance through pipe, and in case of FIRE, is valuable, as water may be thrown to the distance of from fifty to sixty feet from its mouth, by attaching 3 or four feet of small hose. It is DOUBLE ACTING, and can be worked with ease. It is just the thing to wash wagons, buggies, and water gardens, &c., and every farmer and mechanic should have one of these pumps. As for Health, this Pump has been pronounced by our leading Physicians as being one of the very best pumps now in use. It is generally known that wooden pumps hold the water in the stalk, and of course it tastes more or less of the wood. This Pump leaves all the water drop back just as soon as you stop pumping, to the level of the water in the well. So you get PURE COLD WATER from the bottom of the well every time you draw a bucket full. There are about 92 of these pumps now in use in this county, for one and two years, and they have ALL given perfect satisfaction. Not one of these has frozen since they have been put in. For reference I can give some of the very best men in our town and county. Call and see this pump work before purchasing any other.

PRICE LIST.—Three-quarter inch pump, from 7 to 10 feet $15; from 10 to 15 feet $18; from 15 to 20 feet $20; from 20 to 25 feet $25; from 25 to 30 feet $30; from 30 to 35 feet $35; from 35 to 40 feet $40. Inch Pump.—From 7 to 10 feet $20; from 10 to 15 feet $23; from 15 to 20 feet $28; from 20 to 25 feet $33, from 25 to 30 feet $38; from 30 to 35 feet $43.

The undersigned has also the following counties for sale, viz: Somerset, Fulton, Franklin, Huntingdon, Blair and Center. Good deeds given for fifteen years. For further information address

W. W. SHUCK,
General Agent,
3feb2m Bedford, Bedford co., Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 4th Monday of April, being the 25th day,* 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1870.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff
Bedford, April 1, 1870. } 4w

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS in and for the County of Bedford.

Jacob A. Eichelberger } April Term, 1870.
vs. } No. 41.
Mary B. Eichelberger. } In Divorce.

To MARY B. EICHELBERGER, respondent:

You will please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed therein. Returned Monday, April 25, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. M. A. POINTS,
Att'y for Libellant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the said Court examiner, to take testimony, in the above stated case, will meet all parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, April 20, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day. A. KING, Jr.,
25mar4t Examiner.

Miscellaneous.

THE MAMMOTH CRYSTAL FRONT
ONE PRICE STORE, OF
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
BEDFORD, PA.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

Buy your Dry Good's, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

NEW FEATURE! J. M. Shoemaker has added a large and well selected stock of all kinds of CARPETS, at prices truly astonishing. Call and see.

On and after the first day of April, goods will be sold for *Cash, Produce* or *Note* only, at the very lowest prices. Call and examine my stock and prices and you will be convinced that I am determined to give customers good bargains.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, Pa., April 1, 1870.

CATARRH, HEADACHE and WEAK EYES,
POSITIVELY CURED BY
SASSAFRAS AND WITCH HAZEL.

A package will be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of Twenty five cents.

My Catarrh was immediately relieved by your Sassafras and Witch Hazel.
Rev. ASA BROWN.

I can read without wearing spectacles and the weakness is entirely gone since using your Sassafras and Witch Hazel.
NORMAN BARNES.

Your Sassafras and Witch Hazel has never failed to relieve my headache within five minutes.
Mrs. SARAH JONES.

Circulars sent free and a liberal inducement is offered to Agents everywhere.

Address Rev. MARTIN DUTTON,
18feb3m Bible House Station, New York.

AGENTS WANTED, AGENTS WANTED, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected: it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address,
H. CRAWFORD & CO.,
22oct6m 413 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. LACES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, BRIDAL VEILS, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak Making.

Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, &c.

N. W. corner of Eleventh and
24sep6m Chestnut Sts., Phil'a.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET.

It includes the Histories, Mysteries, and Secret Doings of Wall Street. Life Sketches of its Men, the speculations in Gold, Stocks, &c., Women Speculators, and all that is great, powerful, splendid, mysterious, interesting, wicked, amazing, wretched, &c., in the focus of speculation. Portraits of Vanderbilt, Drew, Gould, Fisk, Jr., and many others. Engravings of noted places Life and Scenes, &c. *Canvassing Books free.* Send for circulars to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co., Publishers, 148 Asylum St. Hartford, Conn.
25 march4w.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

ESTATE OF PRISCILLA ESHELMAN, dec'd. Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Priscilla Eshelman, late of Monroe twp., dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and persons owing said estate will please make prompt payment
GEORGE NYCUM, Adm'r.,
11mar Monroe twp.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*

The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa,
no5tf JOHN LUTZ.

IMPORTANT.—

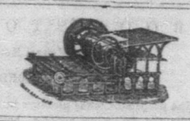
We respectfully inform all interested that, January 1st 1870 our books will be closed. Every account there-upon must be settled by CASH or NOTE without delay. After the period named above, a credit of ninety days will be given to all PROMPT PAYING customers, to whom we return our thanks. Don't fail to remember that our terms are THREE MONTHS after which period, we will charge interest on all accounts.
A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Miscellaneous.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically c

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, George Elder, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egolf, Adam K. Penxyl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—A. J. Sanson, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, Owen McGirl, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Deibaugh,
School Directors—Joh Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Mardorff. Geo H. Mengel, *Secretary*. H. Nicodemus, *Treasurer*.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502. O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The members of the Republican County Committee are respectfully requested to meet at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, in Bedford, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 26th, at 2 o'clock. Important business will be brought before the Committee, and a full attendance is desired.

W. M. HALL, CHA'M.
S. J. JORDAN, SEC'T.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JONB LUTZ.
28jantf

NOTES OF SPRING.—Croaking of frogs.

TO DAY—is thirteen hours and twenty four minutes long from sunrise to sunset.

IF you want good wall paper or window blinds, go to the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE scalp law has been repealed in this County. Take note ye hunters.

THE MOON will be full to morrow evening at 26 minutes past 5 o'clock.

A SPLENDID assortment of Wall Paper from New York has just been received at the INQUIRER Book Store.

DR. ALLEN & WOOD, the Lightning Curer, will be at Ott's Hotel, Bloody Run, three days only, commencing April 13th.

EASTER.—Next Sunday the 17th will be Easter the anniversary of our Saviour's resurrection.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

DEPARTED.—The Lightening cure and Dr. Allen's Orchstra. They who tried the cure say it had a lightening effect on their purses.

IF you are deaf or have Rheumatism. Neuralgia, or any bodily aches or pains, use Lightning Cure. For sale by J. O. Smith.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

IF you have a Cough or Cold, Lung or Throat Disease, Asthma or Dyspepsia, use Hagenbuch's Lung Balsam. Sold by J. O. Smith, agent for Dr. Allen's medicines.

LIFE, Fire, and Live Stock Insurance.
W. A. EDWARDS, Agent,
5aplt f Bedford Pa.

DON'T forget Dr. Allen with Lightning Cure will be at Bloody Run, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 13th, 14th and 15th.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

SPRING FEVER has already made its appearance. The cases as yet, are but few and of a mild type. Fears, however, are entertained that it will soon become epidemic.

SEED POTATOES.—Parties wishing to purchase some fine Early Rose seed potatoes, can do so by calling at E. Y. Imler's store at Imler Town.

OUR friend David Prosser, has taken charge of the Grist Mill at Pleasantville. We have no doubt he will give entire satisfaction to all who patronize him.

AT HOME.—J. H. Longenecker Esq., our member of the Legislature arrived at home on Friday last looking hale and hearty. He made a creditable representative; his reputation stands untarnished where few have escaped blame.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

"PARIS BY SUNLIGHT AND GASLIGHT."—*A work descriptive of the Mysteries and Miseries. the Virtues, Vices. Splendors, and Crimes of the City of Paris.—By James D. McCabe. Jr. National Publishing Co.. Philadelphia.*—The unusual facilities possessed by our first-class Subscription Book Publishers have enabled them to furnish the public with many works of great interest and value; but the most powerful and attractive work of this kind is the book now before us. It is simply the City of Paris photographed by the author's pen and the artist's pencil. It is magnificently illustrated, and is issued in the very best style. It not only abounds in solid and useful information, but faithfully reproduces the most startling sensations of the gayest City in the world. It tells us how the beauty and splendor of the bright City have been purchased at a frightful cost of misery and suffering; how virtue and vice go arm-in-arm, and how the latter is undermining all the sweet courtesies of social life; and how most fearful crimes are committed and concealed. It tells us of high life and low life: of palaces and hovels; of the Emperor's family, and the workman's household. We mingle freely in the most magnificent and dissipated pleasures, and drop an involuntary tear into the "Common ditches" where the poor sewing girl is laid to rest. All that has made Paris the most beautiful and attractive as well as the gayest and wickedest City in the world, unite to make this book the most interisting we have seen for many a day. The author, writing of what he has seen and experienced, has evidently sought to make his volume not only the most powerful and fascinating sensational work of the day, but also a book which shall hold a place in every man's library as an authority upon the subject whereof it treats. The book is magnificently illustrated with 150 fine engravings, by the leading artists of France:—Dore, Therond, and others whose names amply attest the character of the work. It is comprised in one large volume of over 800 pages, and sold only by subscription.

ON Thursday afternoon last a young man named Snowden, from Bedford county, came to this city soliciting money to relieve the distress of his family, they having lately been burned out. While in the Allegheny House, on Main street, he presented his subscription paper to a man named Champenour, a cripple, who immediately began to abuse him, calling him a "d—d fraud" and using other very abusive language. Snowden, not knowing Champenour was crippled, knocked him down. Champenour then drew a revolver and fired twice at Snowden, missing him. Snowden then attempted to escape, but was attacked by about a dozen of Champenour's friends and knocked down. He finally succeeded in getting away and was pursued down street by a shower of stones. Taking refuge in a tavern at the lower end of the street, he remained for some time, and on going out again had not proceeded far until he was again attacked and compelled to take refuge in flight. His pursuers ran him into a store on Virginia street when the doors were locked and the police sent for who gave him the necessarry protection until he left the city. So far neither Champenour nor any of his friends have been arrested. Upon the whole, this is rather rough treatment to a stranger.—*Blair County Radical.*

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aboriginees are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremont," "Suffolk," "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. The native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill.—*Sentinel, Liberty, Va.* 1m

CLEAN UP.—Now is the time to clean up, whether in town or country. Clear away old rubbish and gather it into a compost heap for your garden or farm, or burn it. If left to decay around your house it will breed malaria and produce fevers and sickness in your family. Cleanliness not only adds to your respectability and improves the appearance of your property, but it also promotes health. See to it at once that no decaying matter of any kind is permitted to remain either in or around your premises, and you will never have cause to regret the precaution.

GARDENING AND TREE PLANTING is receiving special attention just now. We see quite a number of our citizens planting shade and ornamental trees about their premises. We hope those who have not yet begun will profit by the good example of their neighbors. The planting of a shade tree is but little labor or expense, and not only beautifies, but also adds greatly to the value of property.

FISH.—An abundance of fine fish have been caught in the river within the past week. Parties have gone out in the evening and returned after a few hours dipping with 40, 50 or 60 fine suckers, averaging from 10 to 15 inches in length. It is fine sport for the initiated, provided they don't fear wet feet and loss of sleep. We used to enjoy it ourselves, but don't relish the exposure now.

SORE THROAT, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.*

THE Rev. J. B. Pedelupe, late of the Diocese of Missouri, has received a call from the Vestry of St. James Episcopal Church, Bedford, to become Rector of the Parish, and has signified his acceptance of the same. Mr. Pedelupe has been preaching to the congregation for several weeks with great acceptance, and the call was unanimous.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine; and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

DULL.—Our old town has been quite dull the past week. The fair weather has kept the farmers generally at home busied with their Spring work, which is quite backward on account of the lateness of the Spring. But little plowing has yet been done and very little if any oats, sown, though much of our oats is ordinarily sown in March.

TO DAY.—is Good Friday. The anniversary of the crucifixion of Christ. It is kept as a fast day by a large portion of the Christian world: more especially, by the Episcopal, Church, German Lutheran, parts of the German Reformed and particularly by the Roman Catholic.

THE Advertising Gazette, issued by G. P. Rowell & Co., No. 4 Park Row, New York, contains much information not to be obtained elsewhere. Every advertiser should read it. Sample copies by mail for 15 cents.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

GRAND JURORS drawn for April Term, 4th Monday, 25th day, A. D. 1870:

W. W. Barclay, Bedford Borough; Josiah Ott, Colerain; Jacob Koons, South Woodberry; Solomon Diehl, Colerain; Benj. Valentine, C. Valley; David P. Smith, Bedford; Philip Clark, E. Providence; Alex. Ling, Bedford; Bernard O'Neil, Southampton; Jno. Robison, Southampton; George W. Blackburn, Napier; Samuel Shaffer, Union; Wm. Grubb, Monroe; Henry Weisel, Bedford; Wm. Karns, Hopewell; Jacob Carpenter, London derry; Abraham Moses, Union; Lewis Belt, Harrison; Peter F. Lehman, Juniata; Thos. M. Ridenour, St. Clair; George Steel, Hopewell; W. W. Philips, Bedford; Hugh B. Waltz, Harrison; Andrew Ferry, South Woodberry.

PETIT JURORS FOR SAME TERM.—Richard McMullen, Napier; John Wade, Napier; T. M. Lynch, Bedford Borough; Thomas C. Schooly, St. Clair; Lewis H. May, Colerain; John Q. Nycum, E. Providence; Daniel Carr, Union; Samuel Oster, Union; John McClellan, Colerain; Albert Hanks, Southampton; John Davis, Hopewell; John Arnold, Bedford Borough; Hugh Mock, St. Clair; Henry Kelly, Liberty; Josiah Burk, Union; John B. Helm, Bedford Borough; Adriel Koons, Bedford tp.; Robert Allison, Napier; Andrew Chrisman, Napier; David M. Black, Harrison; Joseph F. Beegle, Colerain; George Fluck, Liberty; Obediah Over, South Woodberry; Rudolph Hoover, M. Woodberry; Daniel James, East Providence; George W. Geller, Juniata; Josiah Mortimore, West Providence; Dan'l Barclay, M. Woodberry Isaac Eversule, S. Woodberry; Michael Hont; man, M. Woodberry; Horatio J. Mann, Monroe; David Kensinger, Liberty; Joseph Ferguson, St. Clair; Robert M. Taylor, Napier; Abner Tewel, Southampton; Jacob Lebselter, M. Woodberry, John S. Stucky, Napier, Levi Shaffer, E. Providence.

PETIT JURORS for special term, 5th Monday 30th day of May, A. D. 1870.

Abraham Kensinger, Liberty; John H. Barton, East Providence; Philip Morgart, Bloody Run Borough; Peter Gates, Hope well; James Roades, Liberty; George D. Shuck, Bedford Borough; Robert Ralston, S. Woodberry; David Hefflel, M. Woodberry; John Todd, Bedford; James Collins, Southampton; Alfred Wilson, Southampton; F. O'Neil, Southampton; John Pennel, Monroe; Benj. J. Bremmer, C. Valley, C. Claycomb, Union; George Mcgraw, E. Providence; W. Bowles, Bedford; Daniel Cypher, Liberty; Harrison Williams, Monroe; Wm. Masters, Bloody Run; E. Ellis, Napies; George W. Powell, Juniata; John Gephart, S. Spring; E. Miller, St. Clair; Daniel Miller, C. Valley; Wm. Gorseech, Hopewell; M. Heckey, Juniata; E. F. Imler, Bedford; Alex. Messersmith, Monroe; Joseph C. Ickes, Union; J. B. Dicken, Bedford; John Claycomb, St. Clair; John B. Whip, C. Valley; D. S. A. Tomlinson, Bedford; David Shaffer, Colerain; Martin Yingling, St. Clair; Daniel Fletcher, Monroe; Geo. W. Williams, Napier.

TO TRAVELERS.—Col. John S. Miller has leased the Exchange Hotel at Huntingdon. The traveling public from this section will find the Col. a clever and accomodating landlord. His house has been put in complete order and he is prepared to make all who patronize him comfortable. We advise our friends to give him a call assured that he will give them complete satisfaction.

EVERY day brings new proofs of the peculiarly good and lasting effects of the Constitution Bitters. In cases where the liver is inactive, bowels irregular, attended with great depression and melancholy, there can be no doubt that the Constitution Bitters are just the remedy needed, and sure to relieve the sufferer.

IN noticing the changes last week. we forgot to say that B. M. Blymyer & Co., have started a new hardware store in connection with the tin and stove department. As they have a large stock of goods on hand, they will be glad to see their patrons call around.

THE first Quarterly Meeting of Rainsburg Circuit will be held in the Mt. Smith M. E. Church on Saturday and Sunday the 23d and 24th inst. Dr. Hamlin will preach Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Quarterly Conference immediately after. Preaching Saturday evening, Sunday morning and evening.

SPRING.—seems to have come at last. The bright warm days and genial showers have started the grass and grain so that the fields begin to show a perceptible tint of green. The maple trees are in bloom and the singing for birds now greets our ears from dawn till dark.

Books and Periodicals.

ALL books and periodicals noticed in this column are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

MUSIC.—We find Whitney's Musical Guest for April contains three beautiful pieces of new music as follows: "*Oh! My,*" by Frank Howard, (one of the best comic songs we have ever seen) a Temperance song entitled "Mother will pray for you," by Howard. and *The Signet March*, a splendid instrumental piece by Davis. The Literary, Fashion, New Music Review, Home and Abroad items &c., are complete. Send ten cents and obtain a specimen copy. Address "Whitney's Palace of Music" Toledo, Ohio.

The April number of the Manufacturer and Builder is full of interesting and beneficial reading matter. We know of no better way for our Mechanics to invest a dollar and a half than by subscribing for this magazine. Address Western & Co. 37 Park Row, New York.

ONE of the best works on fish Raising is *Trout Culture* by Seth Green. Price $1,00, for sale by all news dealers, or by Seth green & Collins, Coledonia New York.

Occupational Ailments.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant, needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather surcharged—with the fluid extracts of sanatous roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopœia has its tinctures, but what are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters; nor are these the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood depurent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notorious, and when this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the mephitic vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. To enable the system to bear up, even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand desideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength-sustaining, health-protecting agent has no rival either among official or advertized medicines. 1aprlm

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel			$1.00
Red	"	"	90
Corn	"	"	80
Oats	"	"	40
Potatoes	"	"	50
Flax Seed	"	"	1.75
Clover Seed	"	"	$6.00@6 50
Timothy Seed	"	"	3.00
Apples	"	"	75
Flour, per barrel			5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound			30
Tallow	"	"	10
Beeswax	"	"	30
Lard	"	"	20
Pork	"	"	11
Wool	"	"	40@45
Turkey	"	"	8
Beef	"	"	
Eggs	" doz.		18
Chickens	"	"	2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord			4.00
" —Oak,	"	"	3.00

PHILA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Beef cattle were in fair demand this week at full prices; about 1,400 head arrived and sold at 10a10½c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; 8a9½ for fair to good, and 6a7½ per pound gross for common as to quality.

Cows were without change; 150 head sold at $40a55 for springers, and $45a65 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep were in demand at an advance; 7,000 head sold at the different yards at 7½a9½c per pound gross, as to quality.

Hogs were firmly held; 2,000 head sold at the Union and Avenue drove yards at $12 50a13 00 for slop, and $13 76a14 00 per 100 pounds net for corn fed.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The movements in trade circles to day were restricted by the unfavorable condition of the weather.

No. 1 quercitron bark is steady at $27 per ton, but without sales.

There is a little more activity in clover seed, but no change from Saturday's quotations; sales of 300 bags at $8a9 37½. We quote timothy at $6a6 25, and flax seed at $2 20a2 25 per bushel.

There is a firm feeling in the flour market, but the demand is not so active as at the close of the week; sales of 700 barrels in lots, including superfine, at $4 40a4 75; extras at $4 75a5; northwestern extra family at $5 25a5 75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5 37½a5 75; Indiana do. do. and Ohio do. do. at $5 25a5 25; and fancy lots at $6 50a7 50. No change in rye flour and corn meal; sales of 100 barrels of the former at $4 75.

The wheat market is dull, but the receipts and offerings are small. Prices are drooping. Sales of 1,000 bushels fair and good Pennsylvania rye at $1 30a1 34. Rye is steady at $1 05. Corn comes in slowly, but the demand is less active and weak; sales of 3,000 bushels yellow at $1 08a1 10—closing at $1 08. Oats are not so firm; 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 64a65c.

Whiskey is quiet. We quote iron bound western at $1 05.

DIED.

On the 31st of March, in Union township, Mr. CHARLES RIGHARD, aged 76 years, 4 months and 13 days.

On the 6th of April, HENRY HEINSLING son of John Claycomb, aged 1 year and 8 days.

On the 4th of April, in Londonderry township DANIEL J MILLER, aged 80 years

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 7th of April, by Rev. John A. Nuner, Mr. GEORGE A. HARMON, to Miss MINNIE SMITH all of Somerset Co., Pa.

On the evening of the 5th inst., in the Reformed Church of Schellsburg, by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. SILAS GOLLIPHER to Miss VENIE LUCKEN, all of Schellsburg Pa.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. James C. Clark, at Col. John S. Miller's, Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Mr. GEO. W. CYPHERS to Miss MARY DUNLAP, both of Saxton, Bedford Co.

Near Hopewell, on Thursday, March 17th 1870, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN of Riddlesburg and Miss LIZZIE M., daughter of Mr. Jacob Ritchey of the former place.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining Counties.
Office on Juliana street in the building occupied for many years by King & Jordan, and lately by Hall & Keagy.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment has been leased by JOHN S. MILLER. The House is well furnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel. His table will be constantly supplied with the best the market affords. The house is spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address,
JOHN S. MILLER
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
15aprilly Huntingdon, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said County, on TUESDAY the 26th day of APRIL, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:
The account of G H. Spang and Wm. M. Hall, Trustees to sell the Real Estate of John Reiley, late of Juniata tp., Bedford county, dec'd.
The supplemental account of Abraham Ritchey, Executor of the last will, &c, of Abraham Ritchey, Sen., late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.
The account of James Carnell, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of John Kennard, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.
The account of Jacob Bowers and Michael Bowers Executors of the last will, &c., of John G. Bowers, late of Napier tp., dec'd.
The account of Leonard Griffin, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of George Peck, late of East Providence tp., dec'd
The account of Samuel Boyer, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Boyer, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.
The account Andrew N. Baker Administrator of the Estate of William Smouse, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.
The account of John Sparks, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel Buzzard, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.
The account of James Cessna, Esq. Executor of the last Will, &c. of John Miller, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.
The account of Daniel Metzgar, Esq., Guardian of Elmira Palmer, Susan Palmer, George Palmer, and Henrietta Palmer, minor children of Sophia Palmer, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.
The account of William England, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth England, late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.
The account of John A. Mowry, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Mowry, late of Napier tp., dec'd.
The account of Leonard Bittner, Esq., administrator of the Estate of Sophia Palmer, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.
The account of Jacob Barnhart, Administrator of the Estate of Adam Barnhart, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.
The account of David Young, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Henry Swartz, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.
The account of David Young, administrator of the Estate of Mary Swartz, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.
The account of J. J. Barndollar, one of the Executors of the last Will, &c., of James Piper, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.
The account of Joseph R. College and John College, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Collage, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.
The account of Anna Ober, Administratrix of the Estate of Joseph Ober, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd (as to person'l Estate)
The account of Anna Ober, Administratrix of the Estate of Joseph Ober, late of South Woodberry tp., deceased. (as to real Estate.)
The account of David Miller, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of George Deatrick, late of Harrison tp., dec'd.
The account of Rhoda Evans, Administratrix of the Estate of Cadwallader Evans, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.
The account of Jacob L. Albright, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Robert Glossen, late of the State of Maryland, dec'd.
The account of Nathaniel Kegg, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John Kegg, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.
Certified. JNO. P. REED, Register.
mar31w4.

JUST RECEIVED at S. S. METZGER'S Hardware and Farm Implement Store, a lot of *Palmer's Emery Grinders*, for Grinding anything from a razor to a Reaper Knife. Just what the farmer and mechanic wants to save his time and money. Sap

DR. J. ROSS ANDERSON,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office three doors East of the Bedford House.
Night calls attended to with promptness.
April 8, 1870-tf

New Advertisements.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principle of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do at complete variance with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all, that sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. DR. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Dr. SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEA-WEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do DR. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is found that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP & SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give life and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggrevate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position and it is upon facts that DR. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his direction, have not only been cured of consumption, but from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs, patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all diseases must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see DR. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. 8apr17d-1y

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias* and *Levera Facias*, to me directed, there will be Exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY the 23d day of APRIL, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of patented land, situate in Bedford tp., Bedford county, containing 231 acres and 41 purches, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, part meadow, balance well timbered, adjoining lands of John Shafer, Geo. W. Stivers, Wm Chenoweth and Dunnings Creek, about 2 miles from Bedford, with a new house and bank barn thereon erected; Seized and taken in Execution as the property of R. S. Mapes and J. S. Brannenman.

Also: All defendant's, Wm. F. Ickes, interest in and to a tract of land, containing eighty acres more or less, about 65 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house and bank barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Whetstone, John W. Crisman and Sam'l Ickes, situate in St. Clair tp, bedford county, Pa.

Also: Two lots of ground situate in Bloody Run Borough, adjoining lots of John A. Gump on the north, West street on the West, Philip Bottomfield on the East, and David Deibaugh on the South, seized and taken in Execution as the property of Wm. Nycum.

Also, a lot of ground, 60 feet in front running back 100 feet to an alley, with a two story brick house, frame stable and other out buildings thereon erected, situate in Bedford tp, Bedford county, adjoining John Horn on the East, the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike on the South, and Matthew P. Spidel on the West, seized and taken in Execution as the property of W. W. Middleton.

Sheriff's office, WM. KEYSER,
Bedford, March 31. 1870. Sheriff.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT APRIL TERM, 1870, (25th day)

Thomas Growden vs Arch. Blair et al,
Charles W. Colvin vs William J Rock et al,
Thomas Growden vs Arch Blair et al,
Eli Thomas vs George Chaney et al,
R. Kirkpatrick & Co. vs Geo. R. Barndollar's Adm'r.
Job M. Shoemaker & Co. vs William A. Powell,
Jacob Boblitz vs David M. Black,
Alex. McGregor's Adm'r vs Wm. A. Reininger,
Elias Collins vs John T. Collins, Adm'r
Same vs Isaiah Collins. Adm'r,
Bernard Claybaugh vs Isaiah Mills,
Wm M. Lloyd's indorsee vs School District Hopewell township.
Jacob Devore's Ex'rs vs Michael Devore,
Certified March 17. 1870.
mar 24w4. JON. P. REED, Prot'y.

FOR READY MONEY!

SIGN OF THE BIG PAD LOCK.

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS, including iron, nails, oils, paints and a full assortment of building material. A great variety of shovels, forks, hoes, spades, rakes, chains, mill, cross cut and circular saws and mandrels, barn door hangers and hinges, all sizes ropes, &c. &c.
THE OLD GENUINE GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES, Scythes, Snaths, &c.
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS AND LEATHER OF ALL KINDS.
Springs, axles, rims, hubs, spokes, Shafts, poles, Wagon boxes and a full stock of wagon ware AT REDUCED PRICES.
SADLERY, WHIPS, &c. &c.
DREER'S WARRANTED
FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, in endless variety, including wood and willow-ware, mats, brushes, washing machines and wringers, family scales and a thousand other useful articles.
HAVING REDUCED THE PRICES on all our goods to a cash level and having added largely to our stock since the decline in prices, we offer bargains for ready pay and warrrant all goods as represented. Sap S. S. METZGER.

G. H. SPANG.....A. KING, JR.
SPANG & KING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office in Gazette building, on the corner of public Square and Juliana street. Sap

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.—Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817 and the 20th of

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

IX.—Planting and Growing Trees.

Whoever has recently bought, inherited, or otherwise become the owner of a farm, has unusually found some part or parts of it devoted to wood; and this, if not in excess, he will mainly preserve, while he studies and plans with a view to the ultimate devotion to timber of just those portions of his land that are best adapted to that use. In locating his timber, I would have him consider these suggestions:

I. Land wisely planted with trees and fenced so far as need be to keep out cattle, costs nothing. Whatever else you grow involves labor and expenditure; trees grow of their own accord. You may neglect them utterly—may wander over the earth and be absent for ten or twenty years, while your fences decay and your fields are overcropped to exhaustion; even your meadows may be run out by late mowing and close feeding at both ends of the season, till a dozen acres will hardly subsist a span of horses and a cow, but your woods need only to be let alone to insure that their value shall have decidedly increased during your absence. They will richly reward labor and care in thinning, trimming, and transplanting—you may profitably employ in them any time that you can spare them—but they will do very well it simply let alone. And, unlike any other product with which I am acquainted, you may take crop after crop of wood from the same lot, and the soil will be richer and more productive after the last than it was before the first. Whether wholly because their roots permeate and break up the soil during their life and enrich it in their decay, or for diverse reasons, it is certainly true that land—and especially poor land—is enriched by growing upon it a crop of almost any timber, the evergreens possibly excepted. So, should you ever have land that you cannot till to profit, whether because it is too poor, or because you have sufficient that is better, you should at once devote it to wood.

II. Your springs and streams will be rendered more stable and enduring by increasing the area and the luxuriance of your timber. They may have become scanty and capricious under a policy of reckless, wholesale destruction of trees; they will be re-enforced and re-invigorated by doubling the area of your wood, while quadrupling the number and increasing the average size of your trees.

III. All ravines and steep hill-sides should be devoted to trees. Every acre too rocky to be thoroughly cleared of stone and plowed should be set apart for tree-growing. Wherever the soil will be gullied or washed away by violent rains if under tillage, it should be excluded from cultivation and given up to trees. Men often doubt the profit of heavy manuring; and well they may, if three-fourths of the fertilizers applied are soaked out and away by flooding rains or sudden thaws and floated off to some distant sea or bay; but let all that is applied to the soil only remain there till it is carted away in crops, and it will hardly be possible to manure too highly for profit.

IV. Trees, especially evergreens, may be so disposed as to modify agreeably the average temperature of your farm, or at least of the most important parts of it. When I bought my place—or rather, the first installment of it—the best spot I could select for a garden lay at the foot of a hill which half surrounded it on the south and east, leaving it exposed to the full sweep of north and northwest winds; so that, though the soil was gravelly and warm, my garden was likely to be cold and backward. To remedy this, I planted four rows of evergreens (Balsam Fir, Pine, Red Cedar, and Hemlock), along a low ridge bounding it on the north, following an inward curve of the ridge at its west end; and those evergreens have in sixteen years grown into very considerable trees, forming a shady, cleanly, inviting bower, or sylvan retreat, daintily carpeted with the fallen leaves of the overhanging firs. I judge that the average temperature of the soil for some yards southward of this wind break is at least five degrees higher, throughout the growing season, than it formerly was or would now be if these evergreens were swept away; while the aspect of the place is agreeably diversified, and even beautified, by their appearance. I believe it would sell for some hundreds of dollars more with than without that thrifty, growing clump of evergreens.

V. I have already urged, though not strongly enough, that crops, as well as springs, will be improved by keeping the crests of ridges thickly wooded, thus depositing moisture in Winter and Spring to be slowly yielded to the subjacent slopes during the heat and drouth of Summer. I firmly believe that the slopes of a hill whose crest is heavily wooded will yield larger average crops than slope and crest together would do if both were bare of trees.

VI. The banks of considerable streams, ponds, &c., may often be so planted with trees that these will shade more water than land, to the comfort and satisfaction of the fish, and the protection of those banks from abrasion by floods, and rapid currents. Sycamore, Elm, and Willow, do well here; if good Grape-Vines are set besides and allowed to run over some of them, the effect is good, and the grapes acceptable to man and bird.

VII. Never forget that a good tree grows as thriftily and surely as a poor one. Many a farmer has to-day ten to forty acres of indifferent cord-wood where he might, at a very slight cost, have had instead an equal quantity of choice timber, worth ten times as much. Hickory, Chestnut, and Walnut, while they yield nuts that can be eaten or sold, are worth far more as timber than an equal bulk of Beech, Birch, Hemlock, or Red Oak. Chestnut has more than doubled in value within the last few years, mainly because it has been found excellent for the inside wood-work of dwellings. Locust also seems to be increasing in value. Ten acres of large, thrifty Locust near this City would now buy a pretty good farm; as I presume it would, if located near any of our great cities.

VIII. Where several good varieties of Timber are grown together, some insect or atmospheric trouble may blast one of them, yet leave the residue alive and hearty. And, if all continue thrifty, some may be cut out and sold, leaving others more room to grow and rapidly attain a vigorous maturity.

IX. Wherever timber has become scarce and valuable, a wood-lot should be thinned out, nevermore cleared off, unless it is to be devoted to a different use. It seems to me that destroying a forest because we want timber is like smothering a hive of bees because we want honey.

X. Timber should be cut with intelligent reference to the future. Locust and other valuable trees that it is desirable should throw up shoots from the stump, and rapidly reproduce their kind, should be cut in March or April; while trees that you want to exterminate should be cut in August, so that they may not sprout. There may be exceptions to this rule; but I do not happen to recollect any. Evergreens do not sprout; and I think these should be cut in Winter—at all events, not in Spring, when full of sap and thus prone to rapid decay.

I may have more to say of trees by-and-by, but rest here for the present. The importance of the topic can hardly be overrated.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first plane, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen. Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines: and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready. No. 43 East 23d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

* * "We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Mrs. General Buel.*

* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examining and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture both the Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Machines, and offer the public a choice of the best machines of both kinds, at their estrblishments in all the large cities, and through agencies in nearly all towns throughout the country. Price Lists and samples of sewing in both stitches furnished on application to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Philadelphia, or to

F. M. MASTERS,
Bloody Run, Pa.
25feb

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

AYER'S AGUE CURE.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As it name implies, it does CURE, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the Ague Cure daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

24decly DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the chief anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all druggists.

4mar6m

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

The undersigned, having 12 stocks of Italian Bees, is now prepared to rear Queens for sale. All persons desiring them will please send their orders soon. No orders filled unless accompanied with the cash. Price, six Queens to one address $2.50 each. Less number, $3 each. Purity and safe arrival by mail warranted. Bee book containing instructions for introducing Queens, free. Address A. B. SNOEBERGER,
New Enterprise,
4feb3m Bedford county, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU SREET, NEW-YORK,
February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE and SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river, at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer, attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless re-assigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2nd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3rd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 1st, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1879, PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000 of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this Country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances

feb28-3m.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS!

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

BOOK OF FORMS.

BY FRANK CROSBY, Esq.,
Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

ENLARGED AND THOROUGHLY REVISED.

By S. J. VANDERSLOOT, Esq.,
Member of the Philadelphia Par.

608 *pp.* 12*mo. Law Style.* $2.00.

THIS UNEQUALLED BOOK concerns the property, business, individual rights, and social privileges of every one, and affords a fund of legal knowledge that to many will make it worth its weight in gold. The simplicity of its instructions, the comprehensiveness of its subject, the accuracy of its details, the facilities afforded in its perfect arrangement, and the conciseness and attractiveness of its style, as well as its cheapness, make it the most desirable of all legal hand-books. No effort or expense has been spared in adapting it thoroughly to the times, and affording in it the most recent and useful information.

IT CONTAINS THE

Constitution of the United States,
General Bankrupt Laws, *With Amendments;*
Pension Laws, *With Amendments;*
Internal Revenue Laws, *With Necessary Forms;*
Post-Office Regulations, *With Stamp Duties;*
Etc., Etc. *With Postage Rates;*

TOGETHER WITH THE

LAWS OF ALL THE STATES,

IN REGARD TO

Acknowledgmts	Credits,	Naturalization,
Administrators,	Debts,	Notes,
Affidavits,	Deeds,	Obligations,
Agents,	Divorce,	Partnerships,
Agreements,	Dower,	Patents,
Alimony,	Exchange,	Penalties,
Appeals,	Executors,	Petitions,
Apprentices,	Exemption,	Powers,
Arbitrations,	Guardians,	Pre-emptions,
Assignees,	Hotels,	Receipts,
Assignments,	Landlords,	Releases,
Awards,	Libel,	Rights,
Bills,	Liens,	Slander,
Boarding,	Limitations,	Tenants,
Bonds,	Marriage,	Vessels,
Carriers,	Masters,	Wards,
Codicils,	Minors,	Wills,
Copyrights,	Mortgages,	Etc., etc.

WITH

Plain and Simple Instructions to Everybody for Transacting their Business According to Law; the Legal Forms Required for Drawing up the Various Necessary Papers; and Useful Information in Regard to the Government of the United States and the Various State Governments, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS are offered to agents everywhere. This work is the most complete of its kind ever published, and presents excellencies that commend it to all engaged in the affairs of every-day life. Every Farmer, Business Man, Tradesman, Laboring Man, Politician, Property Holder, Bankrupt, Professional Man, and every one having a Family, will find it interesting, instructive, valuable, and full of information.

☞ Send for our Large and Handsime Sixty-four page Catalogue of nearly One Thousand standard and choice works. Its character throughout is such as to command the confidence of all experienced canvassers, and the approval of the public.

SINGLE COPIES of Everybody's Lawyer sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price.

For terms to agents, and other information, address

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
614 *and* 617 *Sansom Street,*
4feb3m PHILADELPHIA

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Then sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can rise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowls, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper of the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:—

For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and LOSS OF APPETITE, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEACACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC & BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemist,
B. F. HARRY, Agt. 10de Lowell, Mass.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.

On and after Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
Accom	Mail.		STATIONS	Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8.40		Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46		Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00		McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07		Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22		Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38		Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46		Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01		Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05		Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20		Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
	10.43		Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.52		Hopewell,		2.00
	11.10		Piper's Run,		1.40
	11.29		Tatesville,		1.20
	11.45		Bloody Run,		1.05
	AR 11.52		Mount Dallas.		LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30		Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45		Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50		Crawford,	7.50	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00		Dudley,	LE 7.40	LE1.55
			Broad Top City.		

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to Aaron Evans and Jonathan Evans, on the estate of Joseph Evans, late of Broad Top township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AARON EVANS,
Eagle Foundry, Huntingdon co. Pa.
JONATHON EVANS,
18mar6t* Cassville, Huntingdon co. Pa.

Medicinal.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION
BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC AND
STRENGTHENING BITTERS
IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating
MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS
CURE
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS,
prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the
Stomach Bitters of the Age.
They are prepared by
SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the
ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,
Which is the best
Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,
THE BEST
HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER
IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

and should be used by every one who admires a

BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,

a splendid article for

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

and all diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

SEWARD'S
COUGH CURE,

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

This COUGH CURE has been tried for years, and the experience of

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED IT

in the diseases above enumerated, have pronounced it to be a

SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE;

and at lest ONE BOTTLE should be kept in every family as a ready remedy. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on worthless medicine.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED BY

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.,

who are also Proprietors of the Celebrated

CONSTITUTION BITTERS & ALISMA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 50apr

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Liddleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

Miscellaneous.

CITIZENS' CO-OPERATIVE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BEDFORD, PA.

Incorporated, March, 1869, by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

This company is organized on the Co-Operative Mutual Plan.

The membership fee is graded according to the age of the applicant, and is lower than other mutual companies.

The payment of the membership fee entitles the member to a life policy.

Every member in this company has a vote in controlling the funds of the company, and has an equal share in the funds.

The amount of money paid is so little that every one can insure.

This Company is purely a HOME Company.

OFFICERS:

Hon. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, Prest.
J. R. DURBORROW, Vice Prest.
E. F. KERR, Secretary.
O. E. SHANNON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. SHOEMAKER, J. B. WILLIAMS,
T. H. LYONS, J. W. DICKERSON,
D. R. ANDERSON.

Gen. Agent, W. A. EDWARDS.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given, on application to the Secretary of the company, or to W. A. EDWARDS,
mar,1'69:y1 Gen. Agent, Bedford, Pa

☞ Agents wanted in every County and Township in the State.

STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

Republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

1. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

This is the oldest of the series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the EDINBURGH. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW has just closed its 92d volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterlies in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

TERMS FOR 1870.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

Single Numbers of a Review, $1. Single numbers of Blackwood, 35 cents.

The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to one address.

POSTAGE.

The POSTAGE on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above period cals for 1870 will be entitled to receive, *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1869. New subscribers to all the five may receive Blackwood or *two* of the *Reviews* for 1869.

BACK NUMBERS.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from Jan. 1865, to Dec. 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from Jan. 1866, to Dec. 1869, at half the current subscription price.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

to Scientific and